國立清華大學 103 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別:數學系 應用數學組

考試科目(代碼):高等微積分(0201)

1. Let $\{a_n\}$ and $\{b_n\}$ be given sequences of real numbers and let the sequence $\{c_n\}$ be defined by

$$c_1 = a_1, c_2 = b_1, \cdots, c_{2n-1} = a_n, c_{2n} = b_n, \cdots$$

Show that $\{c_n\}$ is convergent, if $\{a_n\}$ and $\{b_n\}$ are convergent to L.

- 2. Show that if f is continous on $[0, \infty)$ and uniformly continuous on $[a, \infty)$ for some positive constant a, then f is uniformly continuous on $[0, \infty)$.
- 3. If $f:[a,b] \to \mathbb{R}$ is a bounded function such that f(x) = 0 except for x in $\{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n\}$ in [a, b], show by definition that f is integrable on [a, b] and that $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$.
- 4. Let f be continous on [a, b] and assume the second derivative f'' exists on (a, b). Suppose that the graph of f and the line segment joining the points (a, f(a)) and (b, f(b)) intersect at a point $(x_0, f(x_0))$ where $a < x_0 < b$. Show that there exists a point $c \in (a, b)$ such that f''(c) = 0.
- 5. Let $f(x) = \sum_{1}^{\infty} (x+n)^{-2}$. Show that f is a continous function on $[0, \infty)$ and that $\int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx = 1$. (16 points)
- 6. Let C be the unit circle $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, oriented counterclockwise. Compute the line integral

$$\int_C \left[\sqrt{1 + x^2} - y e^{xy} + 3y \right] dx + \left[x^2 - x e^{xy} + \ln \left(1 + y^4 \right) \right] dy.$$

7. Prove or disprove that the equations $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3$, xy + tz = 2, $xz + ty + e^t = 0$ can be solved for x, y and z as C^1 functions of t near (x, y, z, t) = (-1, -2, 1, 0).

(Except for problem 5, each problem for 14 points.)